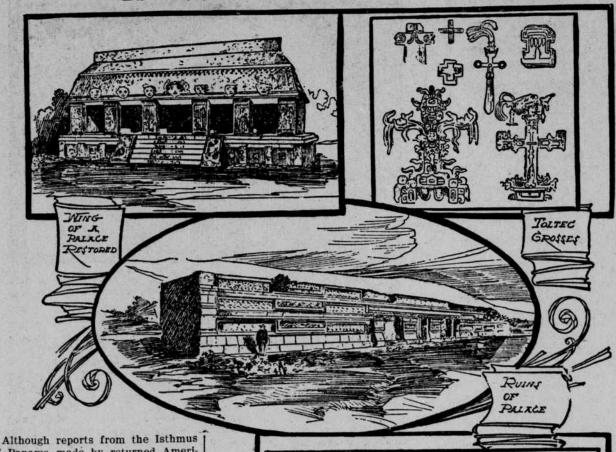
Cradle of Human Race Is Located in Yucatan



of Panama made by returned Americans who have encountered difficulties in extending the work of the vast canal indicate that the spot is now anything but a "garden of Eden," there constantly is developing evidence to prove the assertion of scientists that this apparently God-forsaken neck of land was the cradle of the human race. In the religious rites of the people there are traced by archeologists references to the first known members of the human race, and in the ruins which are being constantly uncovered and restored is being found further foundation for the claims of those who seek to discover the secrets of the ages.

Archeologists have often amused the world with curious speculations on the puzzle as to whether the Isthmus of Panama really is the cradle of the human race, but now there comes from mysterious Mexico the definite discovery that down in Yucatan the Turkish language is this very day spoken almost in its purity by certain native tribes.

These tribes are not mongrel immigrants. They are the simon-pure natives of the very heart of ancient Mexico, that Mexico which still in secret worships the sun and the stone serpent and sacrifices its maidens upon stone altars; that Mexico where a regiment of Diaz's soldiers sent now and then vanishes as silently as the

The students of the University of Campeche, who, under the encourage ment of the Mexican government have gone deep into the subject of Maya antiquities, have just taken a the world, save as Toltec tradition had brought them the story of the

god Coaxacoahtl. Thus a flood of new light is cast upon the problem by which students may go on to fresh discovery. And thus, moreover, the theory of the noted Le Plongeon, once a theme for mirth, that here in the isthmus and not in Asia was the cradle of the race is given new force and substance.

New Discovery Important. This has long been a current belief these ruins and devoted quiet years to Mexico as a young lieutenant in the train of the ill-tated Emperor Maximilian. But until this recent discovery no broad and definite proof

The Spaniards found in the Mexican speech words for many things which coincided with their own and wondered at it. Travelers and curious-minded people of the Pacific slope marked that the Indians and Chinese had many words in common and that Spanish, which is half Arabic, resembled them both. This was easily explained in a way. The Arab speech, tike that of Persia, was Mongolized by the conquering hordes of Tamerane and Genghiz Khan, who swarmed eastward to all the coasts of the Mediterranean. The Arabic that was taken to Spain was tinged with Chinese. In Mexico, the wise men have reasoned. et met again with its own kind. The narrow passage of Behring strait has always served as an explanation.

It is probable that this discovery of the students of Campeche university formed by the impress of women's will throw light upon another of the hands which had been dipped in the about Merida, the capital, which itmost baffling puzzles with which mod- brilliant dye of the sacred colors, blue self stands upon the ruins of Tibu; ern archeologists have had anything to do.

The Egyptian sphinx, symbol of si-

Hate-Evil Colson Discovered.

the overshoes, as told in the Herald

on a recent Sunday, recalls to mind

another story of this same itinerant

cobbler, who half a century or more

ago was known throughout the length

He had applied for lodging, as was

his custom, at the home of a farmer,

kitchen floor. Along in the middle of

the night his host heard a disturbance

in the kitchen-a rattling of the stove

and the splashing of water. Going

softly down the stairs, he discovered

Hate-Evil, in the dress of Father Ad-

am, sousing his underclothing, first

in a tub of scalding water and then

in one of cold water, and muttering

to himself: "Sudden heat and sudden

cold will kill the devil!"-Boston Her-

There is one youth on the north-

side who will never again enjoy the

fles if his mother can reach him first.

During the summer she purchased a

what doubtful pleasure of killing

and was given a "shakedown" on the

and breadth of Maine.

pyramids have surrendered their royal | pendous ruins brings to the explorer dead. The strange writings of Susa with more force the marvel that here and Persepolis are as plain to the confronts him. scholars of to-day as a dry goods store "ad." But before the ruins of the blue sky. Upon their pyramids, ancient Mexico, hidden as many of with their endless terraces of solid them are in the depths of almost im-

has stood dumb and helpless. Ruins Older Than Egypt's.

They are older than Egypt. They go back to the period of primitive men, for thus far all the excavation into their miles of masonry has never revealed the existence of an iron or steel implement. Their innumerable workmen carved those towering facades and squared the millions upon millions of wall and stair and foundation stones with chisels of obsidian. But how they built!

In the mythology of Yucatan, Honpure-blooded Turk to the tribes of stands forth clearly the legend of the interior and found to their utter | Cain and Abel. The whole story of | the astrologers of this lost race studamazement that he could converse Genesis is here written, the entire | ied the mysteries of the stars-when fluently with the natives, who until symbol system of the isthmus coin- it is all done you go back down into twenty years ago probably never cides in perfect detail with that shown those silent chambers, where in the tionship of this ancient, vast, but as teries which propriety holds up its yet unplaced life of the isthmus with hands at in our day, and look in the plain. Its greater antiquity is also of the hands upon the wall. plain. That it was coeval with the great submerged Island of Atlantis, which furnished the story of Noah and of which the West Indies and Azores once mountain tops, alone remain to speak, is practically proven by internal evidences, but how this civilization, of which not even a dim tradition remains among the present inamong the men who have lived in habitants of the land, made its way into the eastern world, this is a questo the study of them, such as Ste- tion for which the scholars, who ever phens, Norman, Maudsley and the un- since the Spanish conquest have been 3,000 years. The present Indians of

> as yet no answer. Le Plongeon traced Freemasonry through the Egyptian mysteries and the ceremonials of the Brahmin back | driven from their homes in the north, straight to Yucatan. Even the cabalistic phrases used by the priests of Egypt and in the most profound rites of every mystic cult in Asia he found in the Maya, inscriptions of Uxmal and Chichen-Itza, ruined cities of the

Ruined Cities Give Up Secrets. In the temple ruins of Uxmal Le Plongeon found part of what had once been the statue of a priest. Over in relief upon it was the symbol of the extended hand, so well recognized

among Masons of the day.

This symbol of the open hand is a prevalent one throughout all the Maya ruins. In the Casa de las Mujeres ("House of the Women"), in fully described, are those of Izamal, Uxmal, and in other places, there Mayapan, Ake, Acanceh, Uxmal, Tikul are dadoes all around the stucco walls, and Kabah, all centered in the northgreen and red. The lines of these little long dead hands are still as clear Tikul and the east coast, and Labna, as if they had been pressed there Nohbecan and Potonchan, in the lence, has given up its secret; the yesterday and no feature of these stu- Campeche district.

other day she chanced to be near the

Hastening into the room she discov-

ered George looking in wonderment

at a hole in the window, from which

"George, what are you doing?" de-

"Tilin' flies, mother," was the in-

nocent reply as the little fellow ex-

hibited a substantial hammer.-Pitts-

Burned His Trousers Up.

Indian warrior to take part in an op-

era given by amateurs in the Tingue

opera house, Harry Barnes, a society

man, folded his trousers and hid them

Later the janitor touched a match

to the furnace waste, and the trousers

went up in smoke. With a young

woman waiting to be escorted to her

nome, Mr. Barnes' predicament can

be imagined. He was obliged to wait

After he had donned the garb of an

burg Dispatch.

in the furnace

manded the mother, almost tearfully.

radiated cracks in every direction.

library, when she heard a crash.

RUSHS OF GOVERNOR'S PALACE AT CHICHEN-ITZA

These mighty temples tower into masonry, their wonderfully carved penetrable forests, the lone white man facades, rich in all forms of symbolism and ornament-facades which successive dynasties superimposed, one outside the other, as may be seen at any transverse break in the massive walls-the splendid burial monuments rear themselves amid masses of vines and orchids and tropical trees, the insects and burrowing animals turn up bits of ancient pottery, the same terra cotta that the taciturn natives carry to and fro to-day, and with the self-same ornamental designs. But when one has clambered over it all and pored over the unintelligible inscriptions and shuddered amid the duras, Chiapas, and Tehuantepec there rubble under the crumbling walls and stood upon the pinnacles where of old in the later relics of Asia. The rela- dawn of things women learned mysthat of Asia and northern Africa is fading light at the primeval record

The Aztec civilization which Cortez found in Mexico was amazing, but it was savage. It was, with some improvement, the civilization of the northern Indian races, who in recent times, in an archaeological sense, had come southward and driven out the Toltecs. Underneath the City of Mexico itself, only lately, a buried city has been found. The Aztecs knew their forbears came from the north and had been dominant in Mexico for assuming Austrian. Maler, who came delving into the mystery, have had southern Mexico are a Toltec race. Their only traditions regarding the ruins is that when their ancestors, the predecessors of the Toltecs, being had come into the isthmian country they found the ruins very much in the same condition they are now in and took them for dwellings. The ancient civilization of Peru, on the other hand, correlates with that of the Quiches. admittedly the most ancient people of the isthmus. The belief of the best authorities is that the Peruvians, whose engineering works and temples and wealth were the wonder of the Spanish invaders, and who, as the dress was an apron and carved their records show, had been driven southward by more warlike races, were really the builders of these tem-

ples of Yucatan. Of the sixty-two ruined cities of Yucatan proper the most important, or, at least, the best known and most west corner of the peninsula round Chichen-Itza, about midway between

brush and George had often seen her | Wrote It Small and Hung It High. The story of Hate-Evil Colson and killing flies on the windows. The

In one of our suburban towns lives "Bill," a man of droll disposition, but attentive to his duties as baggagemas ter. At the station one day a traveling man saw him pick up a glittering object from the ground. It proved to be a diamond scarf pin of considerable value. Some conversation ensued be tween them in regard to the find, but was interrupted by the arrival of the train.

Several weeks later the traveling man had occasion to again visit at the same station, and, seeing "Bill," said: "Well, did you find the owner of the pin?"

"No." was the answer. "Did you advertise?" "Yes, but I writ it small and hung it high."—Poston Herald.

Key West sent to the North the first six months of this year about 15,000,000 cigars; Porto Rico threw in to the United States during the same period about 40,000,000 cigars, while until a late hour and scramble home there came from Cu in his Indian togs.—New York World. time 25,000,000 cigars there came from Cuba during that

ELEPHANT SAVED THE BABY

Lena, the biggest of the performing elephants in Fairyland, now showing at Paterson, N. J., indulged both her maternal instinct and her sense of humor recently in a manner which

threw a large audience into panic. A tiny girl of three, unobserved by the crowd, had crawled beneath the barrier and stood just within the ring. So little was she that she was entirely out of range of the trainers in the center. But as she delightfully clapped her baby hands at the marching and counter marching of the huge beasts the watchful Lena saw and marked her, first, for removal from harm's way, and, second, for the necessary maternal discipline, which should prevent a recurrence of the danger.

Lena's small eyes twinkled with amusement as, leading her fellows, she approached the venturesome baby for the second time. The little one looked up into her face with an enchanting smile, but the elephant nevand in a second had whirled her high

An instant the spectators saw the little girl's fluttering skirts and caught her frightened cry; the next one she was whirling throug space.

Women shrieked with terror and hid their eyes. The trainers dashed to the place where the child lay, ex pecting to find her crushed and dead. Instead she was as safe from harm. as though cradled in her mother's arms. Lena, with unerring sagacity, had tossed her upon a soft, grassy spot, and had handled her so gently that not a bruise was to be found upon her. The child shed a few alarmed tears and then promptly forgot the incident.

When a search was made for her parents none could be found. The child was apparently alone and had wandered into the show unnoticed in the crowd. She was taken to the police station, where she was later claimed by her father, Frank Spinelly. The child, whose name is Josie, er hesitated. She shot out her trunk, had slipped away early in the evenwreathed it about the child's body ing. Her parents were greatly terrified when they learned of her peril.-New York World.

CREDIT DVE WELSH REVIVAL

article entitled "Wales Revisited." in the Sunday Strand, I addressed a policeman, who told me that St. Mark's Fair, in a neighboring town, at which he had been present a few days before, had heretofore been a scene of drunkenness and debauchery. The young men and maidens from farms in all the surrounding district annually gathered together on that day, and in former years the policemen 1 ! been kept busy in stopping fights and quelling disturbances. This year, however, he declared there had not been a single disorderly scene. Instead a prayer meeting lasting several hours was held in the principal church of the village in the afternoon, while at night an open air gosped meeting was held, followed by a great revival procession through the town.

While I was talking to the policeman several large breaks drove by filled with young people returning from a

In the street of a Welsh village, says | as happy and joyous a group of young Mr. G. T. B. Davis, in an interesting men and maidens as one would wish to see. As we looked at the smiling, shouting people the policeman remarked that if I had stood there a year before I would have witnessed a very different sort of spectacle, as the young folk rode homeward in a drunken,

swearing condition. One of my most interesting experiences during my journey of investigation was what may be termed a revival journey on a revival train. It occurred during the forty miles of my homeward journey after leaving Mr. Roberts. To my surprise and delight I learned that the engine driver, the fireman and the guard of the train were prominent leaders of the revival movement in their respective chapels. The engine driver, Mr. R. Williams, told me with pride that he was a deacon in the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist church. He began driving on an engine on the London and North-Western railway at nineteen years of age, and is now nearly fifty-nine, having fair at another village, and they were | been driving almost forty years.

PENANG DURING RAINY SEASON

the rainy season there: "Our rains to bed immediately after dinner, the have set in with all their attendant comforts and discomforts and they make one feel something like Robinson Crusoe when he made up the list of his blessings and evils. The planters are all rejoicing and are putting out their seedlings and cuttings and generally doing all they should do. rheumatism, and when I take my bath The bullocks are beginning to fill out those ugly hollows between their ribs and about their flanks, for the grass on their limited pastures is growing rich and rank and these patient, hålfstarved beasts profit by it. Our trees have all put on new coats of brilliant green and the whole place wears a ing mud out of my hair for a week.' newly washed appearance very comforting after the dusty dry season, in The lizards on the ceiling are waxing parts of the country. which our soup tastes gritty and a fat from the insects which are driven have had a bit of sandpaper glued on | tice that the soup at dinner seems to the butter side. But even our rains have more body in it from the same have their disadvantages.

"When I come home, thoroughly wet

A resident of Penang thus describes | and disgusted with everything, and go roof commences to leak and I have to get out and shift the bed. I interview the landlord in the morning and he tells me roofs can't be repaired in the rain and that in all probability as soon as the tiles swell the roof will become watertight of its own accord. That doesn't cure either my lumbago or I discover we are on the Ader Itam water service and have to bathe in pea

"I mention the fact to the municipal president over a stengah at the club and he says: 'My dear boy, I'm on the same service and have been comb-This doesn't make me feel any cleaner. ce of bread and butter seems to into the house by the rain and I no sause. This does not improve my tem-

FIRE WORSHIP AND BONFIRES

unnaturally consists in that element spect, and any act which could in any way be considered as polluting it is strictly forbidden. For example, a conscientious Parsee never smokes. Much more, then, is anything in the way of sacrifice of a living thing tabooed, and we must look elsewhere for the origin of the Bel fires which | rid king" to his equally repulsive ally, were up till recent times a common custom in the Orcades, in Wales, and in other out-o-the-way parts of Great Britain. The reader will remember the expression "passing children thhough the fire" used in the Old Testament to describe a particularly abominable and culpable form of idolatry. There seems to be little doubt that the blameless, if rather risky, game played by children round these old form the child did not pass

A peculiarity of fire worship not through the flame and emerge safely on the other side, as do the boys who should be transferred from the "hor.

Baal. A different kind of fire, better known to most of us, has a very modern origin, the responsible cause being another king, a most unpleasant character, but not a diabolical deity. I refer to bonfires, the original name of which was "bone" fires, so called because they were lighted by Henry VIII.'s agents to destroy the bones of saints and other relics found in fires may be directly referred to that the pillaged monasteries and churches. old Phoenician institution, only in its | -"Origins of the Commonplace," in the Grand Magazine.

TALE OF CARNEGIE'S BOYHOOD

of Andrew Carnegie's reputed declaration that his epitaph was to be "That's d-d white of Andy."

"Mr. Carnegie is a wise man, not a fool," said the broker. "It is true that he has done in his time odd and remarkable things. All those things, though, had a wise purpose behind them. The purpose of such an epitaph as 'That's d-d white of Andy' could

only be to evoke ridicule. "I once visited Dunfernline, Mr. Carnegie's birthplace. They told me there a story about him that illustrated the tenacity and perseverance of his childhood-his bulldog determination to ride down every obstacle and reach his

"it seems that at the little Dunferline school the master called Andrew

A broker sneered at the recent story | up one day and asked him how much

seven times nine was. "The boy, unable to hit on the answer immediately, began to go over the entire table.

" 'Twice nine is eighteen, thrice nine is twenty-seven, four times nine is thir-"But the master interrupted, impa

"'No, no,' he said. 'Give me the answer straight off.' "After some thought the boy began

"Twice nine is eighteen, thrice nine is twenty-seven, four times---' "'No. Straight off,' repeated the

"'Haud ver gob, man,' the boy cried. passionately. 'Ye've spoilt me twice, an' do ye want to spoil me a third time?' "-Cincinnati Enquirer.

HERE'S THE CHAMPION EATER

A few years ago, in a small Rhode | til they arrived at the club house Island town, a political club had a pig supper. After it was over a few of the members were arguing about how much a man could eat. Mr. Reed, the postmaster of the town, offered to bet \$10 that he could get a man who could eat a whole roasted pig. Mr. Ramsay, another member, promptly took the het the match to take place the next

The next morning Mr. Reed met "Sam" Waller, who was always hun-Mr. Reed sald: "Well, 'Sam,' do you gry, and asked him if he thought he could eat a roast pig. "Sam" said he thought he could if he was hungry. want any more?' "Sam" leaned back in his chair and whispered: "No, don't bring any more, Mr. Reed walked all day with him, never mentioning anything to eat un-

The table was placed in the middle of the hall, and the members were seated in the gallery, and were told to keep quiet, so "Sam" would think he was alone. Mr. Reed had the pig One by one Sam devoured them, until the four were gone. Then, to show the members what an appetite his man had, Mr. Reed brought in more food, which "Sam" ate and seemed a little

more satisfied. After he had finished eating this

any injury. or I will not be able to eat the pig."



Doctoring Trees With Chemicals. More than a year ago we called attention to the fact that a certain company of men were selling to the farmers a process for doctoring trees with a chemical compound, says the Far mers' Review. The plan was to bore a hole in the tree and insert in it other way. Considering the small size

Generally the loading agent of the the hole in the trees himself and in- have more than two or three hundred serted the compound. He claimed that' this would protect the trees from all actual members do not exceed one kinds of blights and all kinds of insects. He charged for his work 50 cents per tree, but liberally allowed | the mere sake of having their names the orchardist to pay half down and on the membership roll. In numerous the rest some months later. The absurdity of the thing should have pre- houses, butter colors and other comvented farmers from taking up with at the time these men entered the field.

Soon we began to receive letters were working there and that thousands of trees were being treated by them. In a visit to southern Michidiscussed the matter with many the substation at South Haven. Mr. hundreds of orchardists purchased the treatment from the agent. In one county alone 30,000 trees were treated. Inis represented \$15,000, of which half was paid down, the agent thus receiv-

ing \$7.500. Later a few trees were treated on the experimental farm and the compounds were actually taken out and analyzed by the experiment station men. The compound was found to consist of some very simple chemical, a chemical which could in no way affect the health of the tree. The thing was out the entire West. It was the Illia swindle pure and simple. It was reported that the agent never returned to collect the other 50 per cent. It is probable that he never will attempt to collect it, and it is further probable that he never intended to collect it.

It proved a mistake, however, to allow trees to be treated on the experimental farm, as it gave these agents an opportunity to say when they went to the eastern states to begin their work that the process had been tried and approved at the Michigan station.

We hope that this lesson, though costly to the fruit growers of southern Michigan, will prove of some value to opportunity to waste their money upon the same kind of treatment.

The idea is not a new one and has been worked in various forms in different parts of the country for a great many years. As it has proved so exceedingly valuable to the men who claim to know the secret, it is certain that they or others will continue to work it from time to time in various has the opportunity to attend a dairy

live the Trees Enough Room.

bors in this regard. I once had a neighbor who went into the raising | Farmers' Review. of small fruit and also set out an orchard. He did well with his small fruit, but partly failed with his tree being treated with the greatest re- jump over the Bel fires to-day, but fruit, for the reason that he set the was burnt to death as a sacrifice—not, trees too close together. He had only however, to Baal but to Moloch. Still, a few acres of land at most and wantas the two deities were intimately ed to make the most of each acre; connected, and as accuracy as to so he set the trees about a rod apart. minor details was not a strong point They made a splendid growth of wood with our remote ancestors, it was nat- and foliage. When people would drive ural enough that the idea of the fire past the house, they would be heard to remark what a fine-looking orchard it was, the trees being very thrifty and shading the ground. But that was just the trouble: they were too thrifty. The apple tree that takes on the characteristic of the shade tree is of little value for apples. It is too busy de

This man was sorely disappointed with his orchard, and in a few years after it should have been in bearing got around to cutting out some of the trees. But the trees were badly set back by the early habits they had formed. They were more set back by the heavy trimming it was necessary to give them before they would start to bearing. But they did start, in the end. The wood that was produced by the first trees was just so much lost growth so far as apple production was

I have observed that it is the uni versal experience that it does not pay to cramp trees. Give each tree all the room it needs, if fruit is wanted. -Minnie Lacker, Brown Co., Ill.

Wounds on Fruit Trees. An eastern fruit grower says: Wounds of any considerable size should be given a coating of paint or some other durable substance. A suitable dressing must possess two distinct properties. It must check the weathering of the wound and prevent the growth of bacteria and fungi. and it must be of such a nature as not to injure the surrounding bark. The dressing is of no value in the healing of the wound, except as it prevents decay. For general purposes, a white lead paint is most satisfactory. It is an antiseptic, and it adheres closely to the wood. Wax, shellac, tallow, etc. are lacking in both respects. Bordeaux mixture would be an admirable material for this purpose if it were

Fall pigs are very unpopular with the farmers. This is because they seldom make money out of the fall litters. The cause of this failure is the lack of facilities for taking care of young pigs in cold weather.

Phosphorus is not so easily lost as are nitrogen and potassium; as it is held in the bones of our animals, and most of these get back to the land in some form.

The "sound of the school bell" often "falls on the ear," but it never causes



Dairy associations have been of immense help to the country. They have more than anything else stimulated the production of milk and butter, and have secured for the producer of these articles lower rates on the railroads than could have been obtained in any some kind of a mysterious compound. of these associations the work accomplished has been remarkable. Very company went to the orchard, bored few of the state dairy associations actual members; in some cases the hundred. There are a great many members that pay their yearly fee for cases these are agents of dairy supply mercial interests connected more or the scheme. We published a warning less remotely with dairying. The small number of members have, however, the support of the farming population. They are looked upon as somefrom Michigan saying that the agents thing of a parliament, where great policies are discussed and adopted. When the representatives of these associations come before the state legisgan the editor of the Farmer's Review lature, the members of the legislature realize that these men stand for many orchardists and with the director of thousands of dairymen in their states. Were this not so, the National Dairy Farrand as well as other experienced Union, an association composed of but orchardists warned the fruit dealers to a handful of men, could never have beware of the fraud, but the agent had | forced the oleomargarine laws through persuaded so many of them that many | Congress. The Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, about thirty years ago, took up the matter of railroad rates. They sent one of their leading officers to Chicago, and he spent days in conferring with the men of the railroads passing through Wisconsin. He obtained a rate which, for lowness, was unheard-of in those days. He also obtained the use of refrigerator cars for shipping Wisconsin butter and cheese to Chicago, New York and other eastern points. The results were immediately felt in Wisconsin and throughnois Dairymen's association that really created the existing state pure food commission. It fought for years to get the bill that created the commission through the legislature. The good work accomplished will go on from year to year and from generation to generation. Yet in spite of the great work that was done, no convention of Illinois dairymen exceeds a hundred or so of actual members. I think the farmers everywhere should encourage the formation of dairy associations. I also believe they should lose no opportunity in attending the meetings of dairy associations. It has been a nutter of remark that the farmers living other fruit growers that may have the near the meeting places in many cases seem to ignore entirely the existence of the associations and the holding of conventions, even when these conventions have been held in localities noted for their dairying industry. Sometimes the audience has been composed of people from beyond the boundaries of the county, with but a sprinkling of the local farmers. The farmer that convention almost without expense to himself can afford to sacrifice two or three days of the time on his farm for It pays to give each tree all the the sake of being present at the meetroom it needs, whether this tree be ings. The amount of information a fruit or a shade tree. All the years | that he will obtain will be worth vasthave lived on a farm I have noticed by more to him than the amount of the great mistakes made by my neigh- work that he can do in the same time. -John Stinson, Bureau Co., Ill., in

Feeding Apples to Cows.

At this time of the year, when the small apples from the orchard are being sorted out and disposed of as byproducts, it is a practice for many farmers to feed some of the wormier apples and small apples to the cows. A limited amount fed each day will prove of great help to the animals although there is no great amount of nutriment in the fruit. The great value comes from the presence of the fruit acid in apples; yet in the feeding of apples great care is needed. Large apples should not be given to cows whole: in fact, it is better if all apples of medium to large size are cut in two before being fed. Many a cow has been choked to death on large apples. One boy, known to the writer, started to feed a hungry cow apples. She was so eager for the fruit that she tried to swallow one whole to make room for some more. An apple of unusual size became fixed in her throat. It was only by vigorous work on the part of the owner of the cow that she was saved. He put both hands on her throat and worked the apple down whole. A good way to feed apples is in the form of pomace, which is the remainder of the apples after the cider has been pressed out of the ground mass. This pomace contains a small amount of nitrogen, a very small amount of potassium and some phosphorus. The vegetable sugars are also present. The phosphorus is to a large extent locked up in the seeds, and is not likely to be liberated unless the seeds with the other pomace, is mixed with hay which will retain them in the large stomachs and compel them to go through their usual modes of diges-

Brewers' Grains vs. Distillers' Grains. Both brewers' grains and distillers' grains are on our markets, and the dairyman frequently asks himself which he will find more profitable to feed. This is a question that will pay any dairyman to study, as the prices vary so greatly that he can sometimes feed one to advantage and sometimes the other. While distillers' grains consist mostly of corn, brewers' grain consists largely of barley. Although barley is higher in protein than corn, yet after the brewing has been done, the grain contains more carbohydrates, that is, fat-forming material, than the distillers' grains. For ordinary feeding, therefore, brewers' grains are less valuable than distillers' grains, but the prices of those two are generally far apart. When dried brewers' grains have been selling at \$20, dried distillers' grains have been selling as high as \$28. The loss, therefore, is on the side of feeding distillers' grains at those prices. It is evident, however, that there should be some adjustment of prices in the market.